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No. 1.

McGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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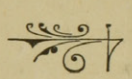
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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

VOL. IX.]

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, OCTOBER 14TH, 1885.

[No. 1.

McGill University Gazette

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The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE will be published fortnightly during the College Session.

Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

NOTICE.

We are sending the first number of the GAZETTE to old subscribers and to those likely to subscribe. We would request all who do not wish to receive it in future, to notify us to that effect, or return the paper.

Editorials.

GREETING.

In presenting the first number of the GAZETTE for the session of 1885-6 the editors have again earnestly to bespeak the cordial support and sympathy of the graduates and undergraduates of the University.

The absence from the editorial staff of Mr Walter H. Turner, B.A., whose able pen and untiring energy were placed unreservedly and unselfishly at the paper's disposal last year in his capacity of editor-in-chief is a loss which necessitates a great exertion on the part of the present board to maintain the position and excellence now, it is hoped, achieved.

It is but reasonable to expect that those who have been instrumental in reviving this paper and establish-

ing it on a firm basis financially, will not continue to withhold that assistance without which it will be impossible for the GAZETTE to fulfil any useful purpose or become the recognized voice of McGill's alumni. If it fails to become this, the fault will lie with the students and graduates in whose interest alone this journal is published, and whose encouragement and countenance it is our aim to deserve and appreciate. Last year was very prosperous as far as material results were concerned, but the apathy and neglect of large numbers of those who were justly and openly appealed to for literary aid left something to be desired in this essential feature of the paper.

Not being the organ of any faction, but the unprejudiced medium through which the sentiments and ideas of all friends of McGill may find expression, the endeavor will be to amend every error of the past, improve upon every success, and command respect and confidence. The editorial policy of a paper of this class must be a straightforward independent criticism of matters affecting the college, tempered by a respectful modesty which will disarm the opposition so easily raised against the exuberant readiness of youth to solve all the serious problems of life. Guided by this rule we look for the approval of active minds ever searching for reforms, at the same time avoiding the censure of those dispassionate and responsible persons who have hitherto refrained from yielding even a passive support to the objects of a college paper.

These columns will always be open to expressions of opinion couched in proper language, and such communications whether they contain praise or blame of our conduct, will be equally welcome, as an evidence that the GAZETTE is regarded by its readers as the most fitting channel for the interchange of their ideas.

Contributions of an interesting, instructive or amusing kind are earnestly solicited, so that the standard of excellence in this department as regards merit and variety may be preserved. It is also hoped that those who have it in their power to render the paper's office as a chronicle of college events more perfect and complete, will voluntarily lend their services in this direction.

The students and younger graduates we hope will believe that the GAZETTE exists primarily for them, that our treatment of them and their affairs will ever

be actuated by the friendliest motives, and that for these reasons we confidently count upon their co-operation.

The older graduates who have perhaps looked upon this enterprise with coldness since its inception, may be sure that our humble efforts are directed toward a result in which they are concerned—the creation of a strong bond of union between them and the younger members, so that it may be the privilege of all to play an effectual and important part in the progress of the University.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

EVERY McGill man must have felt proud when he read that our distinguished Principal, Sir William Dawson, had been elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for next year. We imagine that the honor of the position is but imperfectly appreciated in Montreal. The British Association is undoubtedly the most important body of its kind in the world, and its presidents have mostly been men of world-wide reputations. It must be recognized, of course, that Sir William Dawson's appointment is intended as a compliment to Canada in general, and Montreal in particular, in return for the princely reception of the Association here last year. But this derogates very little, to our mind, from the honor conveyed personally to our Principal. If a man fully worthy of filling the position were not to be found here, not even the desire of paying a compliment to Canadians would cause the British Association to elect a mediocre man to the Presidency. The fact that the meeting next year is to be held in Birmingham will add also greatly to its interest, and we may be sure that all eyes both in this country and in England will be turned with eagerness towards that city next August.

THE UNDERGRADUATES SOCIETY.

THE giving of advice to young men, is often a thankless task, unless one adopts the method of the American humorist who first found out what kind of advice was desired and then gave that sort, thereby increasing the person's respect for his own judgment, and for the wisdom of the adviser. But we cannot resist impressing upon the freshmen the expediency of setting aside every Friday evening for attendance at the Undergraduates' Literary Society meetings, and allowing no trival excuse to prevent them from regularly participating in the debates. We say this not alone to the freshmen in Arts. It is an open secret that students in the other Faculties, medicine

for instance, are frequently desirous of joining the society, but are dissuaded by the majority who seem to think such training incompatible with the dignity of professional students, or else believe that the small amount of leisure left to them might be more agreeably and profitably spent. We cannot stop to argue with those who are confirmed in these views, but we would remind the less obdurate as well as students now thinking of the matter for the first time, that the testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of the training received in debating societies, and university graduates invariably look back with satisfaction at the time spent at this really important branch of education. We hope that the Society this session will have its list of members largely added to by new students, and that under the presidency of Mr. Yates its career will be one of undiminished usefulness.

MCGILL GRADUATES AND NEW PROFESSORSHIPS.

Now that the question of the teaching of women in the University has been definitely decided it becomes the duty of all, no matter what private opinions they may hold or what system they may prefer, to join in trying to make that system which has been adopted as perfect a success as possible. One result of separate classes, which does not altogether displease us, will be, that after a short time additions will have to be made to the teaching staff of the college. Within a year it seems to us the present Professors of Mental and Moral Philosophy, of English Literature, and of Modern Languages will have to be relieved of part of their work. Now this we consider a good opportunity of carrying out a scheme which was urged in the GAZETTE a year or two ago, namely, the institution of fellowships or lectureships to be held for a period of three or four years. The salaries which the college can at present afford to offer will attract only young men who have recently graduated, so that this would really be the best way of obtaining lecturers in these subjects. The duties should be light, not more than six hours a week, and the appointments should be by competitive examination. Graduates of McGill University alone should be eligible, and thus we should have a training school for professors, and not be compelled to draw upon the Old Country so much as we do at present. Lectureships of this kind have been established at Toronto University, and we believe with success. The plan at all events is worthy of consideration, and we hope that when the time comes for something to be done in the matter the authorities will not overlook our suggestion.

It was to be expected that the smallpox epidemic now exposing the incapacity of Montreal's sanitary officials, as well as the credulity of people in other parts of Canada in absorbing exaggerated accounts, would cause a diminution in the number of students at McGill this year. But the falling off is not large enough to be serious, and happily, it is a state of things easily remedied when the truth becomes known. The danger to students from the disease is not great, for the precautionary measures necessary are simple and effectual, and the care which has incidentally to be taken, does not come amiss. A proper regard for health is so easily forgotten, that any cause which compels regular habits of life amongst students is not an unmixed evil. The regulations of the college authorities are timely, and these in conjunction with the ordinary vigilance to be expected of each individual, should secure our students complete immunity from the disease.

SPORT appears to be looking up at McGill this year. The Football Club began morning practice early in the first week of college and has continued them vigorously in spite of sore arms. We have lost with the graduating class some of our best players but we have an exceptionally good stock of reserve material and see no reason to doubt having our usual success in the inter-collegiate. The Freshmen are paying up their subscriptions promptly and it would be well if, despite college etiquette, the senior years followed their example better. It is the duty of every undergraduate to support to the utmost extent of his abilities the enterprizes and customs of his college and of these football is not the least at McGill.

In a few days our annual sports of 1886 will have become a thing of the past. The Fall Athletic Games of McGill have attained a continental celebrity, and with justice we think. It rests with you to sustain that reputation. Your committee is now preparing for them. Give them your usual support both in entries and funds that they may pass off with their customary success.

THERE promises to be a brisk rivalry during the coming year between the *Advocate*, the old-established literary bi-weekly, and the new magazine, the *Harvard Monthly*, which issues its first number, October 21st. The *Advocate* is first on the field, its first number appearing in enlarged form. It will offer in its editorial column a prize of \$10 for the best story handed in before January 1, 1886, and a prize of \$5 for the best essay on some subject interesting to *Advocate* readers.

Contributions.

A CLASSICAL COURSE A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

AFTER long battle, such as is ever waged before can be brought into question a venerable institution that has imposed its sway upon the minds of men for centuries and has its strength in the power of prejudice transmitted through such countless generations that it has come to be believed natural—after such battle, the highly artificial system of classical training, falsely called education, has finally been made to totter. Its devotees, whose minds have been so cramped by its influence that they are incapable of grasping the possibility of another system of training being effectual have rushed to its rescue. The daring iconoclasts who have attacked this last of mediæval institutions have appealed from the platform and through the press to the judgment of the people, and have triumphed. But still the defenders of classical training do not acknowledge their defeat. Abandoning fair argument they have taken refuge in mean insinuation. Professors in danger of losing their occupation, persons who having known no other training find it impossible to conceive that another can be effectual, dilettante intellects are uniting to cry out even before other systems have had a fair trial, that the results of these are not to be compared to the results produced by a classical training. Other systems, they say don't educate. This is their position, they have turned the tables upon their adversaries. Their assertions are loud, but backed by very questionable support. Professors whose own training has been purely classical state boldly that the minds of students trained in the sciences are not so fully developed as those of scholars exercised in the classics. But are such men fair judges? Should their declaration be received as valid? Is it not probable that their judgments, even if one suppose them conscientious, have received a bias from their training? Give the new system of education a fair trial. Time is necessary to show the advantages of the sciences, of the modern languages, of the optional system, as educators. Meanwhile there can be no objection to discussing the theoretical values of the different courses, provided that in doing so no unproven assertions be made and prejudice be left wholly aside.

Before an argument can be opened it is necessary that the points in common between the disputants should be clearly stated and the meaning of the terms used by both well understood. Just now the point at issue is the educational value of a classical as opposed to a scientific course of training. Which of these is best adapted to further the end of the student seeking a liberal education? A recent upholder of the classical system has defined what we understand by a liberal education. Let us adopt his definition. He says the aim of the college is to give the student a liberal education and goes on "the college provides that he shall get such a complete possession of himself—in all his powers: mind, body and that total of qualities known as character—as is essential to the

highest success in any specialty or profession whatever." Again, he says, that the educated man should have other qualities, "a certain largeness of view, an acquaintance with the intellectual life of the world, the appreciation of principles, the power and habit of independent thought, the freedom from personal provincialism and the recognition of the other point of view, an underlying nobleness of intention, the persistence in magnanimous aims."

Now let us see how many of these things can be got out of a classical training. Does it give "a complete possession of self?"—Of the various faculties of the mind which are brought into play in the study of the classics. Memory, perseverance, reflectiveness to a certain extent, and æsthetic sensibility principally. But the memory is no more exercised in studying a dead than a living language. Its exercise is not greater when the brain is taxed to carry heaps of uncouth sounds or lists of inverted and involved constructions than when the mind is master of the systematic classifications and exactly expressive nomenclatures of the sciences. The perseverance which ends in the mastery of Latin or Greek is not greater than that which is required to follow out the steps of a scientific induction or verify a discovered law of nature by minute observation or a series of careful experiments. The classics induce reflectiveness, the reading of them provokes comparison between ancient and modern times, they supply the first steps of inductions made easy by our historical knowledge. But in science we have the first steps of inductions whose issues are impressed until laboriously reached. Science compels where the classics only tempt to reflection. As to the æsthetic sensibilities they receive but an artificial stimulus from the classics. What descriptions of beauty or proportion can awaken the admiration excited by the inimitable lines of a flower or the flawless symmetry of a crystal. If the defenders of the classics would only condescend to explain wherein rests the vaunted educational superiority of the latter it might be easier to join issue with them but they content themselves with saying that experience has proved and is proving that superiority. This, notwithstanding the fact that until very recently there has been no other system of higher education in practice. If the upholders of the classics know that in their study is virtue not manifest to the uninitiated it is fair that this should be declared.

But let us take up the other qualities which the classics are said to bestow upon their students, "a certain largeness of view." Evidently this is to be gained by comparison of ancient with modern times. But is it so gained? Among what scholars do we find the narrowest minds? Who are they who have ever refused to see any good possibility in other systems of education? Who are they who arrogate to themselves alone the title of educated, who have styled themselves the chosen few, the Israelites, and have dubbed all the outside world Goths and Philistines? Who are they who would restrict the term liberal to such education as they themselves have received? Who are they who keep themselves aloof from the burning questions of the day, who stand aside in haughty superciliousness leaving to others, illiberally educated, the fulfilment

of the duties of citizenship? The largeness of view of such acts as these is too apparent for comment.

And does science not give to its votaries any largeness of view? Its laws require careful scrutiny of a problem from every side. It deals in mighty comparisons. It recognizes not the petty divisions of men. Its teachings are wholly catholic. They are in addition practical. "An acquaintance with the intellectual life of the world." No one disputes that there was active intellectual life in classical times, but how does it compare with the intellectual life of the last four centuries? Which of the two periods has been the most productive in philosophical theory, in physical discovery, in practical invention? Life is short and Admirable Crichtons are no more. The intellectual life of Greece and Rome may be known through the labors of others condensed into works in our own tongue. The mass of existing knowledge to be attacked can never be wholly mastered. We can only gather in a part and surely it is wisdom to secure first such knowledge as will immediately advantage ourselves or lay the foundations for future profit to our fellows. "The appreciation of principles." How fond the defenders of the classics are of stealing their adversaries' thunder! The appreciation of principles derivable from the study of Latin and Greek! Philological principles perhaps? One thing is certain, the principles of morality cannot be meant; the morals of the classics are somewhat too shady for that. One hardly knows what can be intended by such an assertion. But the Physical and Mental sciences do lead to an appreciation of principles. It might almost be said that such is the aim of their study. Underlying principles are sought unceasingly and when discovered their applications are pointed out minutely. "The power and habit of independent thought" are undoubtedly fostered by the study of the classics but so are they by the sciences. The latter have however the advantage in this respect in that the classics are limited in extent, intellectual effort has for ages been lavished upon them, and all the reflections that can possibly arise out of their study have become trite. Not so with the sciences. The student is ever discovering, and every discovery has to be fitted into its proper place in our idea of the universe's economy. "The freedom from personal provincialism." What is provincialism but exclusiveness, and where do we find so excessively developed a type of exclusiveness as by the man who has been classically educated. He lives in the past, he has a contempt for the present. The modern is to him the sordid. Its practical, restless, everlasting activity is repugnant to him. He loves the academic shades and lives in a world of his own. Far otherwise the scientist. The march of knowledge is so swift that to keep up with it in his own branch he must hold communion with his fellow investigators in all countries. He must be quick to recognize the value of the meanest's labor. He is a member of learned societies in every quarter of the globe and is decorated with orders by every reigning monarch. None other is so thoroughly cosmopolitan. "An underlying nobleness of intention." Derived of course from the magnificent models of humanity held up to his admiration in the classics. And the result

is this that the admirer of these heroes of ancient romance is always waiting for the opportunity to do a great thing, something that succeeding ages will marvel at. But somehow in this terribly prosaic age of ours, the romantic opportunity never comes, and in the meantime the unfulfilled smaller duties accumulate.

With science the teaching is different. "Your aim" it tell its followers "is to benefit man. Labor, be patient, wait. The results of your toil, if not magnificent, may be the foundation for another's success. Be unselfish. The end is the same no matter by whom achieved." And so in the patient heroism that is more sublime than any mad act of an over-excited brain or over stimulated body, the scientist labors on assured that his toil will result in good.

At this time it may be asked and in this paper what use to cover again old ground. In our university students are permitted to make their choice as to the course they will take to get a liberal education, what more do you want? We do want something more, we ask for the student the privilege of choosing his course at the beginning of his four years in Arts. Give the system of education in physical and mental science, in modern languages, in history, a fair chance to do thorough work. The work of the first two years is much of it child's play, or work that should have been done in the schools. Why not then in these years lay down the foundations for original research and let this be the work of the senior years. The Greek alphabet and rudiments of Latin Grammar are learned in the schools, and the classical course is advantaged thereby. Let the German alphabet and the French Grammar, the elements of chemistry, botany and zoology, of psychology and logic, the principal facts of English and European history, the pure mathematics be also mastered in the schools. This can be done by raising the standard of articulation. There is not now nor ever will be under the present system an enthusiastic desire among the students for such knowledge as is furnished. How can it be expected when so much of the work exacted is mere memorizing; why is it that a great university like McGill is not looked up to throughout the whole country as a centre of intellectual influence? Is it not because there is so much of the dry bone element in the course, so little that is calculated to provoke enthusiasm among the learners, to inspire them with the zeal of inquiry?

W. H. TURNER.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

THERE is a good deal being said at present both by thinking individuals in the intercourse of social life, and in the public press about the future of this country. Some aimless persons indeed have no opinion upon the subject or at best deem it a premature and useless one for discussion. But students, using the term in a wide sense, generally give such attention to the question as is suggested to or forced upon them by passing events and the really important nature of the matter. There are three solutions of the problem offered which all find eager and eloquent upholders. One is the contention that Canada being so intimately

bound up with the fortunes of the Empire with which during her development she has been connected, will continue a colony as a present, until such time as a closer and more dignified relation can be established—this relation having for its attractive, if somewhat vague, appellation the term Imperial Federation. There are others who argue that geographical and commercial considerations point to a union with the American Republic, while a third class of individuals ardently insist that the people of Canada have in them all the elements out of which a nation can be formed, a country to live in boundless and beautiful as well as rich in natural resources, and aspirations which either of the two destinies indicated can never satisfy. They believe that the Independence of Canada is only a question of time.

The arguments adduced in favor of these different views are not without value, and if the subject has not yet been exhaustively considered, it has at least brought out some excellent contributions, the result of private investigations into the social, political, and economical conditions of the people of Canada. But one contribution has still to be made, and that is a thoughtful study of what the future of this country is to be founded upon an intimate knowledge of its history and development. There is little desire and less inducement to possess more than a slight acquaintance with the principal events of the history of Canada, and the reason of this is not far to seek. Contented with the text-books now doing duty in schools, no one has attempted to write a book from which might be learned the true record of the country's past, which would elucidate the principles underlying the various settlements, treaties and wars, and be in itself an inspiration to the authors of our national literature. Can we, though, be truly said to have a national literature when we continue halting between three opinions? While we timidly hesitate to decide that we will be a nation? It is not too hazardous a proposition to affirm that a general and thorough study of Canadian history, would materially aid in the answering of those questions, which appear to be daily growing more and more obtrusive, and which will soon pressingly demand a decision of some sort. To belittle its importance, to relegate its teaching to a place in the primary branches of learning, as the present arrangements of public systems of education do, is the surest way of producing a race dead to the name of patriot. This exhibits the strangest forgetfulness of the fact that if Canada is ever to be an influential member of a British Federation or an American Union, her sons must know and believe in her capabilities. They are not now inspired with such ideas in the schools, and those young men who enjoy higher educational privileges at our colleges, are similarly neglected, and carry away with them a profound indifference to the possibilities of a national existence. At such institutions among the requirements of a purely scientific course will be found "a knowledge of the leading facts of English History."

Why not Canadian History?

Because it is infinitely less important, will be the answer of the framers of the course. Here lies the whole difficulty. In this and other cases it is presup-

posed that Canadian history is really too insignificant to be placed in the list of important studies.

Undoubtedly our American cousins have gone to the other extreme, but they err on the right side. They exalt their national heroes until the famous ones of antiquity are mere pigmies beside them. Their historians often venture so far into the realms of romance that it becomes a sad awakening to the American when his equilibrium is restored by something more than a cursory glance at civilizations older and mightier than his own. But this policy foolish as it may seem has its beneficial effects. A nation has been formed under the most adverse circumstances, and out of the most heterogeneous elements, and the rapid and nearly complete absorption of German and Celt, Saxon and Spaniard after a short residence in the republic is one of the remarkable features of the century.

Whoever sets before him the task of writing a history of Canada that shall be worthy the name must have exceptional abilities for the work. To tell the brilliant story of the older continent in an age when its two mightiest contestants for power extended their battle ground to the new world; to trace the struggle going on in the midst of a barbarous civilization inimical to both parties, terminating with the fight beside a picturesque fortress; to show how this victory by crushing out one power led the sons of the other to found an independent state: a few remaining with the conquered in loyal allegiance to the victor beyond the sea; to follow the fortunes of this latter colony in northern latitudes, its success eclipsed by the rapid and magnificent progress of its free neighbor to the south, its development retarded by the ill-sorted union of two distinct races; to chronicle the acquisition of self-government, and other advances made in the present century, the combination of the two people being still left imperfectly consummated—a confederation and not a coalescence—with its fatal drawbacks of divided interests and wide differences of sentiment; all this will require the touch of a master hand. What attempts have thus far been made in the line of biographies of political leaders, or sketches of particular regimes are conspicuously lacking in fairness. They exhibit more of the bias which is a constant obstacle to a just appreciation of contemporary men and events, than is accountable for. But their faults are due to the entire absence of a thorough study of Canadian history. The difficulty of writing an impartial account of the present is enhanced by prevailing ignorance of the past. The question is not a trivial one, nor are the interests at stake wholly sentimental. Sentiment, as a Canadian writer has said, is one of the strongest things in nature; upon it has often hung the fate of empires, and to ignore its wonderful power under certain circumstances, when it can help to weld together people differing in race and religion, when it may induce even the sordid of mankind to rise above material prosperity, and sacrifice private ends for the public good, is folly of a dangerous sort. If the progress of a national course is stopped even for an instant by the interposition of men's personal interests its success is endangered; and thus ideal pictures of future greatness, idle in themselves, but valuable in proportion as they tend to bring about unity in contending with a

common enemy, have frequently been the rallying cries that have preceded and produced some of the most wonderful achievements of history. The common enemy of Canadians is disunion, and to combat the disintegrating influences of a growth stealthy but none the less sure, a powerful agency appealing broadly and effectually seems just now absolutely necessary. Ignorance begetting prejudice, and prejudice hatred is the road to national ruin, and *facilis descensus averni*. A remedy may be found in allowing narrow bigotries to sink into oblivion, and by the cultivation of a broad sympathy amongst those whose lot is cast together, and who could not if they would cut the chain which sectionalism and the bitterness of party spirit has made irksome.

This is the issue before Canadians, and they must meet it squarely. If believing that we may yet bridge over our differences and emerge a more united and contented people is an illusion scouted at by those wise philosophers whose proposals are always more correctly logical than humanly practicable, still let us cherish the fond conceit with the tenacity "that shall not die and cannot be destroyed."

The cherishing of the desperate thought that to quench our young nationality in the mighty but utterly alien civilization of the American Republic is the only means of averting the fate which will result from the present discord threatening daily to become perpetual cannot be defended as expedient, just or manly. A calm moderation is what is required to adjust the difficulty in a safe and statesmanlike manner.

The Canadian historian has therefore his work cut out for him, and small encouragement will he have to perform it, if there is a persistent and general avoidance on the part of his countrymen to learn the lessons taught by the history of older nations and to apply them to the study of our own times. The maxim of the copy book, 'respect yourself and others will respect you' is worthy of a nobler use than the school-boy puts it to, and the fundamental truth it touches is grossly neglected by the educationalists and public men of Canada in the scant respect they pay, and the place they assign to the history of their country.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN.

Every Fortnight.

So the GAZETTE has got a critic at last!—a regular George Augustus, whose shoe-latchets Laclede is hardly worthy to unloose. No *bon-vivant*, however, is the new acquisition, but a regular "sour-pill" to use a vulgar expression. In one point he is sadly deficient, namely in the cookery line. You must expect no new receipts for tomato-sauce or resurrection pudding; all such subjects being *debarred* from this column.

* *

Let me commence my work by saying that all communications, whether of a combative or peaceable nature, referring to matters treated by me in this column should be addressed to "*Critic*, P. O. Box 1290." I shall be glad to answer any questions which

may be addressed to me, as far and as fully as my limited ability will allow, and suggestions, provided they be made in no hypercritical spirit will be gratefully received by me.

* * *

To return to cookery and puddings it was with no small disappointment that I learned on returning to College that the long-promised dining hall had not been secured, and that for another year I was to get my meals in that harum-scarum fashion so detrimental not alone to my digestive organs, but also to the few glimmering social qualities which had withstood a three-years residence in a secluded and washing-day smelling boarding-house. If I remember aright we were promised by the Principal at last Convocation that steps would be taken during the vacation to have a dining-hall ready for the opening of the present session. Our hopes however were doomed to disappointment. The difficulties besetting the project were evidently too great for the energy of the authorities to overcome. And there were great difficulties to be overcome, or at all events one great difficulty. A suitable caterer is not easy to obtain in Montreal; so it appears. This is a great difficulty. Another difficulty arose from the fact that the authorities were going out of their way to try and find a suitable building, when the most suitable building in Montreal was under their eyes. As far as this is concerned they have no excuse. The GAZETTE has been echoing the cry of the students for a dining-hall for three long years, and it has repeatedly called attention to the fact that one whole wing of the college building was being occupied by the Secretary, when it ought to have been made use of for this purpose, and a suitable cottage provided for the Secretary. It would be no hardship to him, and it would be adding to the comforts and enjoyments of some two or three hundred students.

* * *

I shall continue to call attention to this matter of a dining-hall from time to time remembering the old truth, "*gutta non vi cavat lapidem, sed sepe cadendo.*" The fact is we can have only a shadow of true college life without more numerous means of intercourse among the students than we at present possess. I hardly expect to see the dining-hall in my day, but then one must not forget posterity.

* * *

McGill, I think, is the only university in the world of any standing which has not a dining-hall. The stained-glass windows and walls hung with pictures of many a college dining-hall in England rise before my mind as I write. We may not be able to afford such grandeur, but at all events let us have our hall on the College grounds and not in McGill College Avenue. To sum up, the Secretary must go.

* * *

I was glad to see during the vacation that our distinguished Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy had published a new work on Psychology. I have no doubt that the work will bring honour upon the author

and our University. As, however, it has not yet been sent to us for review, I refrain from making further remarks until it is.

* * *

Within a few months I hope to have the pleasure of referring to a work by a young graduate of McGill well-known and admired in this city. The book is to be published about Christmas time, and I hope that it will meet with unqualified success, especially in Montreal. Who knows but this may be the first sign of the birth of a distinctive Canadian literature!

* * *

Thank goodness, the discussion on the higher education of women is over. The young ladies may now quietly enjoy their lawn tennis on the separate system. I do not wish to revive any bitter feeling by referring to this subject but merely to quote a sentence of Madame de Staël's which struck me as containing a thought very lofty, if somewhat vague. "*Il croyait que la première destination des femmes. et même des hommes, n'était pas l'exercice des facultés intellectuelles, mais l'accomplissement des devoirs particuliers à chacun.*"

* * *

Smollett, as was perhaps natural, had no great faith in the superiority of the female intellect. He wrote

"Simple woman
"Is weak in intellect, as well as frame,
"And judges often from the partial voice
"That soothes her wis es most."

More poetry than truth in this, perhaps.

* * *

But George Eliot's opinion is worth something more. "The sustained zeal and unconquerable patience demanded from those who would tread the unbeaten paths of knowledge," says she in *Romola*, "are still less reconcilable with the wandering vagrant propensity of the feminine mind than with the feeble powers of the feminine body."

* * *

The first good result of having formed an Athletic Association is that the date of the Annual Sports is marked in the College Calendar. The date fixed for the event is the 16th of this month. While speaking of this matter I should like to tell the Committee of the Association something to their advantage. When the track was being made and subscriptions being taken up for that purpose, a certain professor in the youngest faculty refused to give anything, but promised to give a cup as soon as a permanent Athletic Association was formed. The Association has been formed but so far the cup has not been forthcoming. So true is it that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip."

* * *

During the vacation our affable and popular Librarian, retired from the single state and became a Benedict. "More flour to his pratie cake," as the Irish say. May he have long life and great happiness and when he dies at a hundred may the people ask

what ailed him. A suggestion, I hear, has been made to present him with some little token of respect. Such a step would not be amiss.

* *

The appearance of the new song book has been a standing joke for the last couple of years. This Fall, I believe, we are to be deprived of the joke, but it remains to be seen whether the song book or the joke is the better. Would it not be well in honor of the great event to have a series of concerts in the Molson Hall this Winter, say under the patronage of the of the Graduates' Society. The proceeds might be devoted to starting a fund for a Club house. I merely throw out the suggestion knowing that there is plenty of musical talent in the College this year.

CRITIC.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

She read the valedictory; 'twas deep and analytic,
And scored a splendid victory o'er every carping critic;
But much I fear her logic clear and all her moods and tenses
Were lost upon my list'ning ear and my enraptured senses,
For when she talked of botany, and leaves and grass and
ruses
I only saw the roses red that mingled in her blushes.
And when she spoke of history, and turned the lamp-stained
pages,
To me its only mystery was what the dear girl's age is.
She wandered off on x plus z, on cubes and squares grew
flowery,
It set me thinking what might be the figure of her dowry,
So pondering down in the parquet I'd set my heart to woo her.
When she picked up a huge bouquet some other fellow threw
her;
Took out a note, blushed rosy red, smoothed all its pinky
creases,
While over my devoted head my castle went to pieces.

—Providence Star.

McGill News.

The Congregational College has fourteen students.

N. P. Yates has been elected to read the valedictory of the graduating class in Arts.

The regular students' prayer-meeting is held every Sunday afternoon at 4.30 p.m., in the room of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., on Victoria Square.

The undergraduates in Law have elected Mr. Wright, Pres., Mr. Beauregard, Vice-Pres., Mr. Monk Sec'y., Messrs. Mackie and Budden representatives on the Sport Committee, and Messrs. Elliot, Murray, and Burgeois officers of the Moot Court.

Every new student has been presented by the College Christian Association with a very neat and useful little card, which on the one side shows a diagram of the middle district of the city, and on the other recommends the Association to the students' sympathy.

The Arts Reading Room Committee have met and elected the following officers: F. Pedley, President, Arthur Weir, Vice-President, J. McCarthy, Secretary, and Cameron, Treasurer. W. Hamilton and J. McCarthy form the sub-committee to attend to preliminaries.

Mr. G. F. Armstrong, who was for some time professor of engineering in McGill, has been appointed to the Regius professorship of engineering in the University of Edinburgh. The post was long held by Fleming Jenkin, LL.D., F.R.S., whose eminence in applied science was well known.

The opening proceedings of the Presbyterian College last Wednesday evening were very successful. Rev. Principal Macvicar occupied the chair at the meeting in the David Morrice Hall, and Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.A., of Ottawa, a graduate of the College, delivered an address on "Christianity and Culture." Fifteen new students have entered the college and more are expected.

The following are the results of the Scholarship and Exhibition Examinations for September, 1885:—

I. SCHOLARSHIPS (TENABLE FOR TWO YEARS.)

Third Year.

Mathematical scholarship—* Johnson, Alex. R.

Mathematical scholarship—** Johnson, Robert.

Natural Science scholarship—* Murray, Alfred P.

Classical and modern language scholarship—* Patton, Hugh M.

Classical and modern language scholarship—
† Brown, Samuel R.

II. EXHIBITIONS (TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR.)

Second Year.

* Le Rossignol, James E., High School, Montreal.

§ Day, John L. High School, Montreal.

¶ Bryan, Andrew, St. Francis College, Richmond.

First Year.

(E.) * Gibson, Wm. Donald, Morrisburg High School, Ont.

(E.) * Deeks, William E., Morrisburg High School, Ont.

(E) ‡ Grant, David, High School, Montreal.

* Annual value of Scholarship or Exhibition, \$125; founder, Chs. Alexander, Esq.

§ Annual value of Exhibition, \$125; donor, George Hague, Esq.

¶ Annual value of Exhibition, \$100; founder, Major H. Mills.

‡ Annual value of Exhibition, \$100; founder, Mrs Jane Redpath.

** Annual value of Exhibition, \$125; donor, Professor Johnson.

(E.) These students are entitled also to the Governor General's "Exemption from Fees" for four years.

ANNE MOLSON MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

This prize was awarded to Topp (F.) student of the Fourth year.

MCGILL COLLEGE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Although this Association has been organized not yet two years, it is now one of the established institutions in connection with McGill. Last winter the growth was very satisfactory, the membership having increased from fifteen to sixty. The outlook for the coming season is very bright. The Association has a good reputation in the college world; its membership includes some of the leading students; the various committees enter upon their work with vigor; and especially, a real need is met by this society's efforts—for all these reasons a good winter is expected by those interested in this kind of Christian endeavor. The officers of the society, who also constitute the Executive Committee, are: President, H. E. Kendall, B.A., Med.; Vice-President, Jos. K. Unsworth, B.A.; Recording Secretary, W. G. Stewart, B.A., Med.; Treasurer, E. J. Edgar, Med.; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. McQuat, Arts.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

The following circular gives the plan of this interesting conference:

MONTREAL, September 28, 1885.

Dear Sir,—We beg to bring to your notice the coming Annual Convention of the Canadian Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance, which will be held in this city October 29th–November 1st. The object of this Alliance (quoting from the Articles of organization) is to encourage among students in general, and Theological students in particular, an active interest in, and, as far as possible, a consecration to mission work, both home and foreign. Although the Alliance has been formed not much more than a year, it embraces the Theological Colleges in Toronto, Woodstock, Kingston, Cobourg, and Montreal. The first Convention, held last year in Toronto, was very successful in drawing more closely together the students of the different colleges, and in stirring up in them an enthusiasm for missionary work. The subjects on which papers will be read in the day sessions are the following: Summary of Canadian Missions; French Protestant Work in Canada; Palestine; China; A Biography; Central Africa. The claims of Medical Missions will be presented at a public evening meeting by Mr. L. D. Wishard, of New York College, Secretary of the International Committee Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Wishard will also hold a conference with medical students concerning this subject. Several returned missionaries are expected to address a public meeting on Saturday evening, October 31st. Beside these, leading ministers of different denominations will address the Convention on missionary topics. A programme will be out about October 22nd, a week before the Convention. The Committee earnestly ask for your prayers that this Convention be for the honour of Him who has sent us forth to preach the Gospel to every creature. Yours sincerely, N. A. F. Bourne, Dioc. Theo. Col. Montreal; J. K. Unsworth, Cong. Theo. Col. Montreal; S. Rondeau, Pres. Theo. Col., Montreal; W. M. Walker, McMaster Hall, Toronto; W. W. Andrews, Victoria College, Cobourg.

THE SONG BOOK.

For the last year and a half the Song Book Committees have been busy collecting, altering and setting to music the various chants of McGill and in arranging for their publication, but by Nov. 1st, at latest, this task will be completed. There has been some discontent about the length of time the Committees have taken in preparing the book; doubts as to its ultimate appearance even have existed; but we feel that doubt and discontent will vanish when the students see the book and realize what labor has been given to it. Only the Committees can realize the difficulties that beset the work, which is an excursion into untrodden paths, for, although we owe a debt of gratitude to the compiler of the little volume which has thus far served us, this was at best only a makeshift, scarcely opening a path for its successor, with its wealth of music and host of new songs. We have had the privilege of examining some of the proof sheets of the work, which is now passing through the press, and were struck by the fine appearance of the pages. Plain type and clearly-printed music are best appreciated by the singer, but such beauties are not invisible to the voiceless, and clearness is one of the characteristics of the book.

The book will be about the size of Dawson's Lecture Notes, but thicker, as it will contain some hundred and sixty-six pages, and its cover will bear the college crest and the name. All advertisements are excluded, and, by mutual agreement between the publisher and the committees, no change in the book or price can take place without the consent of the latter. Many solos, such as "Allouette," have been arranged for part songs, many songs are for the first time accompanied by written music, and not a few are making their first appearance, yet the book contains all our old glees as well.

Every session efforts are made to establish a glee club, and so far they have failed. This has been due to the want of a song book. The book is now forthcoming, and there is no lack of musical talent at McGill, so that if we make another endeavor it must be successful. Let us at once have a glee club, whose meetings and concerts will tighten the bonds of fellowship between the students, bonds that have become too lax, not through cold-heartedness, but through circumstances.

THE NEW LABORATORIES AND CLASS ROOMS.

For the last few years the accommodation for the chemical department of the Science Faculty has been too small and the use of every art that experience could suggest for economising space only delayed, without dispensing with, the necessity for more room. The crisis came last year, and before Dr. Harrington left for Europe, he was able to see the dawn of a new era through the clouds of dust from falling mortar and torn walls.

The work was greater than was expected and is not yet finished. Yet in a few days the new laboratory will be able to call to its tables the students in the higher years who are at present wandering in gay

idleness through the college halls. Laboratories are always peculiarly interesting to those who are not versed in the "Black Art," so a description of ours and their attendant rooms may not come amiss. At the same time the new class rooms over the fourth year draughting room and those for the ladies near the laboratories must be referred to. The most important improvement to our college building this year is the addition of a storey to the buildings connecting the central edifice to Molson Hall and the Principal's house, and the erection of a two-storeyed wing behind the Arts laboratory and joined to it. This wing contains the two new laboratories, one above the other, and of which the upper will not be fitted until the growth of the faculty requires it.

The basement of this wing contains two rooms for assaying and a third for the furnace which heats the building. The next flat comprises several new rooms on a level with the Arts laboratory. A passage connects the old and the new laboratory and from it doors into open the apparatus room and a dark room for chemicals on the left, and the weighing room and the yard on the right. The apparatus room opens into the chemical lecture room and a room for preparing class experiments. The new laboratory is larger than the old and well lighted with ten windows. The occupants of the second and third year drawing rooms may be pleased to know that they will no longer be initiated "willy nilly" into the chemistry of smells or rather the smells of chemistry for it is intended that in addition to the five large cupboards around the room each student shall have a draught cupboard to himself by which all noxious gases shall be conveyed outside the building. The students will work four at a table, each having a cupboard and two drawers for his chemicals, two gas jets and half of a sink. A broad shelf will run around the room, as in the Arts laboratory, at which when necessary new places can be found.

Upstairs, in addition to the large laboratory, the Science Faculty possesses two rooms, one for the Professor's laboratory and the other for a lecture room. The ladies class rooms, three in number, are on this flat but are accessible only by a door near that of the Vice Dean in Arts and a flight of stairs passing through the old balance room.

An important, although perhaps unavoidable, change is that which deprives the laboratories of a front entrance and gives it to the ladies, for certainly so fine a series of rooms, forming in themselves almost a distinct building, is worthy of a frontage.

The western wing, connecting Molson Hall with the main building, has had an addition of five new class rooms and as these are in the second storey the fourth year draughting room has been altered. The skylight has disappeared and several new windows have been cut in the western side.

THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

The senior students of McGill Medical College will be pleased to see the extensive additions to, and alterations in, the medical building, which have been made during the past summer. The Freshman class will, no doubt, be impressed by the noble dimensions

of the building, and the unrivalled facilities which are now available; and as they proceed in their studies they will find that the facilities and appliances of the college will be fully utilized for their benefit, by the excellent staff of professors, teachers, and demonstrators, under whom it will be their happy lot to prosecute their studies, till, from Freshmen, they have passed through the several stages of development into full-grown M.D's.

We clip the following from the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*:

"Some idea of the whole structure, complete, can be formed from the fact that the main hall, on the first floor, is 136 feet long, with a room 28 feet long at the end of it, giving a total length from front to rear of 164 feet; also by the fact that the building covers 13,930 square feet."

This gives but a faint idea of the capacity and facilities of the new edifice; and only on a thorough inspection can a person appreciate the judicious manner in which various parts of the building have been utilized for the furtherance of medical teaching, as well as for the prosecution of scientific, original research.

The library, which remains in the old place, has been much enlarged. The museum has been almost doubled in capacity. A large and comfortable reading room has been provided for the "McGill Medical Society," in which the fortnightly meetings will now be held by the members. The lecture rooms, one on the first floor and one on the second, are very large, well-ventilated and excellently lighted, and capable of seating respectively 275, and 300 students. Besides these there is a smaller lecture room, which will seat over 50.

The dissecting room is on the second floor. It has been much enlarged and refitted. It is now 72 feet long, is provided with 20 tables, and furnishes ample room for about 200 students. Adjoining it is another large room, intended for the study of Osteology. But the special and most striking feature of the whole are the numerous large and splendidly-equipped laboratories, of which there are five. The chemical laboratory, which accommodates 75, is fully supplied with chemical appliances and apparatus, brought from Germany (the home of medical chemistry), by one of the professors, during the past summer. Here under the supervision of the Professor in charge, the student will learn, practically, this important branch. Connected with this, as with the other laboratories, are apparatus rooms and private rooms.

The physiological laboratory has been enlarged and much valuable apparatus has been procured for it, so that the student will have increased opportunities for prosecuting the practical study of physiology. Here the course of practical and experimental physiology, so successfully pursued last session, will be taught more elaborately, and, if possible, more successfully in future. The histological laboratory is built in stages, so as to afford the best means of procuring light for microscopic work, which forms a leading feature in this branch.

The pharmacological is, we believe, a new feature in the medical schools of this country. Here a practical knowledge of the chemical and therapeutic pro-

perties of drugs, their preparation, compounding, physiological action and untoward effects will be taught, and, when possible, experimentally demonstrated. That it is under the charge of the Professor of *Materia Medica* ensures its success.

Another new departure is the fitting up of a pathological culture room. These rooms are intended specially for the culture of Bacteria, the relations of which to disease are becoming every day more within the range of practical medicine. This will be the only culture room in America, with the exception of one at the John Hopkins University, which has been fitted up this summer. It is being fitted up with Koch's Sterilizing Apparatus and other appliances essential for class demonstration and original research. They will be in charge of a young and enthusiastic Professor, who has perfected himself for the work in the laboratory of the great Koch and in other German schools. Their success is assured. The above is a short description of the more striking features of the new building and conveys a very poor conception, indeed, of what the Governors and Faculty of "Old McGill" have furnished for the student of medicine who is so fortunate as to pursue his studies within her walls; still to outsiders it will, perhaps, convey some idea of the immense strides that are being made in their midst by the noble university of which the city of Montreal and the people of Canada have so much reason to feel proud.

College World.

Princeton has a Freshman class of about 150, the largest yet.

There is a college for every 100 square miles of territory in the United States.

It is said that in Strobeck, Germany, chess is a regular course of study in the schools.

There are no less than 4,465 matriculated students, besides 1,205 unmatriculated "hearers" at Berlin University; 89 are Americans, and 11 Englishmen.

Dr. W. B. Jack has resigned the presidency of the University of New Brunswick and the chair of mathematics in that institution. Dr. Harrison, Professor of English, succeeds him.

Heidelberg University will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of its existence next August. A festival hall capable of holding five thousand persons will be erected for the occasion.

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Bishop Turnbull, who procured a bull of ratification from Pope Nicholas V. In 1460 James, first lord of Hamilton, endowed a college in the densest part of High street, on the site of the former buildings, the older portion of which were erected between 1632 and 1656. Queen Mary bestowed on the University thirteen acres of adjacent land. In 1577 James VI. granted increased funds in a new charter. In 1864 the University and adjacent lands were sold, and handsome new buildings designed by Sir Gilbert Scott

were erected on the banks of the Kelvin at a total cost of £350,000.

Canon Farrar, in a lecture before the students of John Hopkins University, pleaded that the study of Greek and Latin should not be exclusive, but he also urged that it should not be excluded. He puts the whole matter in a nutshell in these words: "The study of Greek and Latin, thanks to the development of comparative philology, has become a science. We are the children, after all, of the past, and a comprehension of the laws of nature must not exclude the law of man, who is part of Nature. The past lives and tingles in every part of our body. The exclusive domination of Latin and Greek was due to their inherent power. Greek and Latin are worthy of study, if only for the beauty and grandeur of the languages. They are among the greatest instruments of thought, and we cannot neglect those languages without damage to ourselves."

Societies.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society held its first meeting of the season, at the rooms, 15 Philips Square, on Friday evening the 2nd inst.

There was present a large number of members, and several new men were proposed for membership; these proposed members come, some of them from the medical faculty, some graduates of the University now engaged in journalism, and others clergymen, so that the stigma, if such it may be called, that the society is under the control of the law students and lawyers, no longer attaches, and this first meeting would seem to indicate that the society has entered upon even a more enjoyable and profitable year than that which is just closing.

The debate upon "Is Canada ripe for manhood suffrage," was fairly well sustained and gave evidence of considerable preparation. The affirmative was argued eloquently and carefully, by Messrs. Oughtred and Wright, who were defeated by the casting vote of the President, a victory so indecisive for Messrs. Elliot and Mackie of the Negative, that they will require to use all their influence towards stemming the torrent of innovation which they profess to see coming upon us with such disastrous effects.

Mr. McGoun, the indefatigable President of the society, presided during the evening and announced at the close of the debate that the subject for next debate would be "Optional courses of study for a University degree."

The President has issued a circular to the members of the Society and to the Graduates and Undergraduates of McGill, earnestly appealing to them to avail themselves of the benefits of the society by becoming members. The annual meeting for election of officers and other business will be held at the end of the month.

A second meeting of this society was held on Friday evening the 9th inst.; the President in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the society; Rev. J. A. Newnham, M.A. Messrs. A

H. U. Colquhoun, B.A.; A. G. B. Claxton, B.C.L.; H. Budden, B.A.; J. A. Boyd; H. Silver, B.A. Some new names were proposed for membership to be balloted for at next meeting.

The debate upon "Optional courses of study for a University degree," then followed participated in by Messrs. Brown, Turner and Leet on the affirmative, and by Messrs. Smith, Cross, Wright and McGoun on the negative. After a very fair debate the question was decided in favor of optional courses by the casting vote of the chairman.

The annual meeting for election of officers will be held on Friday the 30th inst.

UNDERGRADUATES LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society for the session of 1885-86 was held on Sept. 25th. The number present was unusually large, and the interest manifested promised well for the success of the Society during the session. The chair was taken at the usual hour by R. B. Henderson, 2nd Vice-President, and the following business transacted. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Pres. N. P. Yates, 1st Vice-Pres. R. B. Henderson, 2nd Vice-Pres. H. Pedley, Treas. J. Hislop, Sec. A. MacArthur, Ass't-Sec. F. Charters. Messrs. Topp, F. Pedley, O'Sullivan, Gerrie, and Hopkins was appointed the special committee for the next two months.

The first regular meeting was held on Friday, 2nd inst., and was one of the most successful in the history of the Society, giving a fair indication of the interest taken by the students, and promising well for the session. The newly-elected president—N. P. Yates—occupied the chair. The business of the meeting having been disposed of, the boys settled down to enjoy the programme. Mr. Hislop opened the ball by reciting a parody on "Cassabianca." It is needless to say he brought the house down. A reading by G. W. McOuat followed, in which the misfortunes of a cow with crumpled horn were detailed, and well-earned tribute paid to bovine characteristics. The debate "resolved that Riel should be hanged" was next in order. J. H. Bell leading off on behalf of the affirmative. He gave a rapid sketch of the Rebellion; a very striking picture of the rebel leader's attitude in the matter, and concluded that the sentence of the law should be carried out. F. Pedley taking the negative side, endeavoured to draw from history and present circumstances a few reasons why hanging should not take place. A. P. Solandt leaned upon the historic post also, and in language profoundly emphatic advocated that no mercy be shown. A. R. Johnston proved to administration that Riel was not half as bad as he has been represented. F. Charters in his maiden speech did justice to himself, at the same time doing a good deal of harm to the cause of Riel. Mr. Hopkins, also appearing for the first time, discussed in an able manner the negative side of the question.

The meeting decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Patterson, critic for the evening, presented his report,

dwelling very appropriately on the leading features of the evening's programme. Then came to an end one of the most encouraging meetings of the U.L.S.

Sporting.

TENNIS.

The first of the draws for the College Lawn Tennis Championship, between C. Swabey, Arts '86 and C. Martin, Arts '87 was played on Thursday Oct. 1st., and after a close contest was won by Martin with the score of set-4 and set-3.

The second draw of the series between C. Colby, Arts '87 and J. R. Murray, B.A., Law '86, was played Friday and resulted in a victory for Colby by the score of set-2 and set (7)-5. This was an exceedingly interesting competition at one time in the last set the score standing 5-5.

The third drawing between C. Kingston, Arts '87 and H. Budden, B.A., Law '88 fixed for Saturday was postponed till Tuesday the 6 inst. on account of rain.

The third contest of the first drawing of the Lawn Tennis Tournament took place on Tuesday afternoon the 8th, between Budden, Law '88 and Kingston, Arts '87 and was won by the former by the score of set-3, set (8)-6. As will be seen by the score, the last set was very closely fought.

The fourth drawing of the tennis series was won by Martin by default, as Elbes failed to put in an appearance.

The fifth in the series played Friday morning between Wilde (Med. '88), and Wheeler (Med. '89), was won by Wilde with the score of set (8)-6 and set-2.

The afternoon of the same day, Colby and Budden played the final game of the first ties, the former winning by set-0 and set-4.

The doubles began last Saturday.

THE ANNUAL GAMES.

The following is the programme for the Annual Games on the 16th inst.:

FORENOON, (9.30 P.M.)

1. Kicking Football.
2. Throwing 16-lb. Hammer.
3. Running Long Jump.
4. Putting 16-lb. Shot.
5. Throwing Cricket Ball.
6. Standing Long Jump.
7. Throwing 56-lb weight.
8. Running High Jump.
9. Tug of War (Teams of 6 men from each Faculty.)

AFTERNOON, (2 A.M.)

1. One-Mile Run.
2. 100-yards. (Preliminary Heats.)
3. Pole Leap.
4. 880-yards Run.
5. One-mile Walk.
6. 440-yards Run.
7. One-mile, open, (Amateur.)
(Special medal if Canadian Record is lowered.)
8. 101-yards run (Final Heat.)
9. 3-Legged Race.
10. 220-yards Run.
11. One-mile Bicycle Race.

MCGILL VS. LENNOXVILLE.

The match between the above-mentioned teams took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst., on the Bishop's College grounds, at Lennoxville. The McGill team left the Bonaventure station at 8 a.m. Saturday, and after an enjoyable trip reached their destination at 2 o'clock, and were taken to the college to prepare for the match at 3.30.

The following were the teams:

<i>McGill.</i>		<i>Lennoxville.</i>
W. J. Hamilton.	Back.	Tomlinson.
W. M. Reid.	Half Back.	H. D. Hamilton.
H. A. Budden,	"	B. Maxwell.
C. P. Brown,	"	H. W. Welch.
W. Aylen,	Quarter Back.	C. Elliott, (Capt.)
J. Dunlop.	"	Gullagher.
J. E. May.	Forwards.	Hibbard.
J. T. Kerry (Capt.)	"	Robertson.
R. E. Palmer,	"	H. Baker.
C. H. Macnutt,	"	W. Baker.
T. Wroughton,	"	M. O. Smith.
C. B. Kingston,	"	J. Laurie.
J. Naismith,	"	Brown.
H. Patton,	"	Wright.
J. H. Springle.	"	Robertson.
H. D. Kemp.	Umpires.	J. Shuter.
Referee—Mr. White, of Lennoxville.		

McGill lost the toss, and kicked off at 3.30. One of the Lennoxville team being late, a substitute was allowed until he arrived. The Bishop's College team had a decided advantage in the first ten minutes, their team play being much superior to that of McGill, and kept the ball very near to the visitors' goal line for some moments, but by steady scrimmaging it was worked back, and the first rouge was scored by McGill, Naughton being forced to touch. Welch kicked out, and the sphere was returned by Reid. Scrimmages were for a time the order of the day, in which Laurie and Wright, for Lennoxville, and Naismith and Palmer, for McGill, got in some fine work. So on it was rouged again by Bishop's, about which time their late man appeared on the field. Some good passing back by Dunlop resulted in a close attempt at a goal from the field, and Hamilton, of Lennoxville, catching the ball on the fly, brought it half-way down the field by a fine run. Good play by May and Wroughton worked it back, and Patton, who had been following up, magnificently scores a touch. The kick failed, and after one more rouge by the visitors, half-time was called, the score standing 7 to 0.

In the second three-quarters the play was more one-sided. Tomlinson kicked off for Lennoxville, and the leather was rushed to our goals. The backs were equal to the occasion, and in spite of the desperate efforts of Elliott, who played a fine game throughout, Welsh, and others of Bishops, the ball was kept in the centre field. After four more rouges by McGill, in getting which Kerry distinguished himself in his usual style, and during which time all Elliott's desperate attempt to get in a run were foiled by the fine tackling of Wroughton and Springle, May got a touch down well out to the side from which a goal was kicked. After kick out the ball came down to our goals for a time, from which the pressure was removed by a brilliant run of Wroughton's nearly the length of the field. After this Patton made another touch, which, by a peculiarity of the rules, could not be kicked at goal. After one more rouge time was called,

and the game was won to McGill by a score of 24 to 0.

On the Lennoxville side Elliott was, as usual, a host in himself. His efforts were well seconded by Welch, Hamilton and Maxwell. For McGill, Patton, Wroughton and May played a fine rushing game, while Macnutt was very steady in the scrimmage. Where all played as well as on the McGill team it is hard to discriminate. The material is good, and with more practice they will be dangerous opponents for any team. The return journey was much enjoyed, in spite of the lateness of the hour, and tedious delays at Lennoxville and Sherbrooke were greatly enlivened by the efforts of two or three of the more musical of the party, and, indeed, snatches from "Mary had a little lamb," and the "Bold McIntyre" might have been heard in the sleeper at any time until Montreal was reached.

Altogether, the team and those accompanying them had a most enjoyable trip, and the verdict concerning the day's trip and result was that "It was all right."

Personals.

J. McKenzie, B. Ap. Sc. is at present engaged on the Hudson Bay Expedition.

N. T. Rielle, B.A., B.C.L., and K. R. Macpherson, B.A., B.C.L., have returned from Europe, and resumed the practice of their profession.

Dr. J. Clark Murray, the esteemed and able Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy has recently published "A Handbook of Psychology."

Jeffrey H. Burland, B. Ap. Sc., President of the directors' board of this paper, has been travelling in Europe during the past few months, and is now on his return homewards.

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